

those printed in part 3 of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution and amendments en bloc described in this resolution. Amendments printed in part 3 of the report may be offered only by the order printed, may be offered only by the named proponent or a designee, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment except as specified in the report, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole. All points of order against amendments printed in part 3 of the report are waived. It shall be in order at any time for the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs or his designee to offer amendments en bloc consisting of amendments printed in part 3 of the report or germane modifications thereof. Such amendments en bloc shall be considered as read except that modifications shall be reported; shall be debatable for ten minutes equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs or their respective designees; shall not be subject to amendment; and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole. All points of order against such amendments en bloc are waived. The original proponent of an amendment included in amendments en bloc may insert a statement in the Congressional Record immediately before the disposition of the amendments en bloc. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommend.

SEC. 3. The chairman of the Committee of the Whole may postpone until a time during further consideration in the Committee of the Whole a request for a recorded vote on any amendment made in order by this resolution. The chairman of the Committee of the Whole may reduce to not less than five minutes the time for voting by electronic device on any postponed question that immediately follows another vote by electronic device without intervening business: *Provided*, That the time for voting by electronic device on the first in any series of questions shall be not less than fifteen minutes.

When said resolution was considered. After debate,

On motion of Mr. HALL of Ohio, the previous question was ordered on the resolution to its adoption or rejection.

The question being put, viva voce,

Will the House agree to said resolution?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. VALENTINE, announced that the yeas had it.

Mr. TORRICELLI objected to the vote on the ground that a quorum was not present and not voting.

A quorum not being present,

The roll was called under clause 4, rule XV, and the call was taken by electronic device.

When there appeared { Yeas 294
Nays 129

69.7 [Roll No. 226]
YEAS—294

Abercrombie Allard Andrews (NJ)
Ackerman Andrews (ME) Andrews (TX)

Applegate Grams
Archer Grandy
Arney Green
Bacchus (FL) Greenwood
Bachus (AL) Gunderson
Baesler Gutierrez
Barca Hall (OH)
Barcia Hall (TX)
Barlow Hamilton
Barrett (NE) Hancock
Barrett (WI) Harman
Bartlett Hastert
Barton Hastings
Becerra Hefner
Beilenson Herger
Bereuter Hilliard
Berman Hinchey
Bevill Hoagland
Bilbray Hobson
Bishop Hochbrueckner
Blackwell Hoekstra
Biley Holden
Blute Hoyer
Boehlert Hutto
Boehner Inslee
Bonilla Jefferson
Bonior Johnson (GA)
Boucher Johnson (SD)
Brewster Johnson, E. B.
Brooks Johnston
Browder Kanjorski
Brown (CA) Kaptur
Brown (FL) Kasich
Brown (OH) Kennelly
Bryant Kildee
Buyer Kim
Byrne Kingston
Calvert Kleczka
Camp Klein
Cantwell Klug
Cardin Knollenberg
Carr Kolbe
Chapman Kopetski
Clay Kreidler
Clayton Kyl
Clement LaFalce
Clyburn Lambert
Coleman Lancaster
Collins (MI) LaRocca
Condit Laughlin
Conyers Lazio
Cooper Leach
Coppersmith Lehman
Costello Levin
Cramer Lewis (CA)
Danner Lewis (GA)
Darden Linder
de la Garza Long
Deal Lowey
DeFazio Maloney
DeLauro Mann
Derrick Manton
Dickey Manzullo
Dixon Margolies-
Dooley Mezvinsky
Doolittle Markey
Durbin Martinez
Edwards (CA) Mazzoli
Edwards (TX) McCloskey
Emerson McCrery
Engel McCurdy
English (AZ) McDermott
English (OK) McHale
Eshoo McInnis
Ewing McKeon
Farr McKinney
Fazio McNulty
Filner Meehan
Fingerhut Meek
Fish Menendez
Foglietta Meyers
Ford (MI) Michel
Ford (TN) Miller (CA)
Frank (MA) Miller (FL)
Frost Mineta
Furse Minge
Gallegly Mink
Gejdenson Moakley
Gephardt Molinari
Geren Montgomery
Gibbons Moorhead
Gingrich Moran
Glickman Morella
Gonzalez Nadler
Goodlatte Natcher
Goodling Neal (MA)
Gordon Neal (NC)

Nussle Oberstar
Obey
Ortiz
Orton
Owens
Oxley
Pallone
Parker
Pastor
Payne (NJ)
Payne (VA)
Pelosi
Penny
Peterson (FL)
Peterson (MN)
Petri
Pickett
Pickle
Pomeroy
Porter
Poshard
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Ramstad
Ravenel
Reed
Reynolds
Richardson
Roberts
Roemer
Rose
Rostenkowski
Rowland
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Rush
Sabo
Sanders
Sangmeister
Sarpalius
Sawyer
Schenk
Schiff
Schroeder
Schumer
Scott
Serrano
Sharp
Shays
Shepherd
Sisisky
Skaggs
Skeen
Skelton
Slattery
Slaughter
Smith (IA)
Smith (OR)
Spratt
Stark
Stenholm
Stokes
Strickland
Swift
Synar
Tanner
Tejeda
Thomas (CA)
Thomas (WY)
Thompson
Thornton
Thurman
Torres
Towns
Traficant
Tucker
Unsoeld
Valentine
Velazquez
Vento
Visclosky
Walker
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Whitten
Williams
Wilson
Wise
Wolf
Woolsey
Wyden
Wynn
Young (AK)

NAYS—129

Baker (CA) Hamburg
Baker (LA) Hansen
Ballenger Hayes
Bateman Hefley
Bentley Hoke
Bilirakis Horn
Borski Houghton
Bunning Huffington
Burton Hughes
Callahan Hunter
Canady Hutchinson
Castle Inglis
Coble Inhofe
Collins (GA) Istook
Combest Jacobs
Coyne Johnson, Sam
Crane Kennedy
Crapo King
Cunningham Klink
DeLay Lantos
Deutsch Levy
Diaz-Balart Lewis (FL)
Dicks Lightfoot
Dingell Lipinski
Dornan Livingston
Dreier Machtle
Duncan McCandless
Dunn McColium
Evans McDade
Everett McHugh
Fawell McMillan
Fields (LA) Mfume
Fields (TX) Mica
Flake Molohan
Fowler Murphy
Franks (CT) Murtha
Franks (NJ) Myers
Gallo Oliver
Gekas Packard
Gilchrist Paxon
Gillmor Pombo
Gilman Portman
Goss Quillen

Quinn
Rahall
Rangel
Regula
Ridge
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Roth
Roukema
Santorum
Saxton
Schaefer
Sensenbrenner
Shaw
Shuster
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Snowe
Solomon
Spence
Stearns
Studds
Stump
Stupak
Sundquist
Swett
Talent
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)
Torkildsen
Torricelli
Upton
Volkmer
Vucanovich
Walsh
Weldon
Yates
Young (FL)
Zeliff
Zimmer

NOT VOTING—11

Clinger Henry Matsui
Collins (IL) Hyde Washington
Cox Johnson (CT) Wheat
Dellums Lloyd

So the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby said resolution was agreed to was, by unanimous consent, laid on the table.

69.8 FOREIGN ASSISTANCE
AUTHORIZATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. VALENTINE, pursuant to House Resolution 197 and rule XXIII, declared the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 2404) to authorize appropriations for foreign assistance programs, and for other purposes.

Mr. McDERMOTT, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, resumed the chair; and after some time spent therein,

69.9 RECORDED VOTE

A recorded vote by electronic device was ordered in the Committee of the Whole on the following substitute amendment submitted by Mr. HAMILTON for the amendment submitted by Mr. GILMAN:

Substitute amendment submitted by Mr. HAMILTON:

Page 7, after line 25, insert the following:

SEC. 103. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE REFORM.

(a) BASIC OBJECTIVES.—Section 102 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 102. BASIC OBJECTIVES OF ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS AND UNITED STATES DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION POLICY.

"(a) **FOUR BASIC OBJECTIVES.**—The primary purpose of United States economic assistance is the promotion of broad based, sustainable, participatory development, with particular focus on the poor. In pursuit of that purpose, economic assistance programs to the extent specified in this Act, and United States economic cooperation policy generally, shall have the following four basic objectives, which are interrelated and mutually reinforcing:

"(1) **SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH.**—Promotion of broad based economic growth.

"(2) **SUSTAINABLE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT.**—Improvement of resource management designed to bring about environmentally and economically sustainable patterns of development.

"(3) **POVERTY ALLEVIATION.**—Alleviation of the worst manifestations of poverty through the development of human resource capacity.

"(4) **DEMOCRACY.**—Promotion of democracy, respect for human rights, and social and economic pluralism.

"(b) **SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH.**—

"(1) **RATIONALE.**—Broad based, sustainable economic growth is in the interest of the United States because it permits countries to progress toward economic self-reliance, to improve the living standards of their citizens, and to increase international markets for trade and investment. Market-oriented economic growth establishes the basis for sustainable development and reinforces democratic ideals and practices. Successful long-term development cannot occur without broad based, sustainable economic growth that enables the poor to increase their incomes and access to productive resources and services so that they can satisfy their basic needs and lead lives of decency, dignity, and hope.

"(2) **ELABORATION ON OBJECTIVE.**—(A) Implementation of the objective of promoting broad based economic growth should recognize that economic, social, political, and environmental conditions vary among countries. While taking account of such differences, the economic assistance programs carried out in furtherance of the four basic objectives set forth in this section shall emphasize the following principles:

"(i) Security of economic rights for all citizens without regard to sex, race, religion, language, or social status, including the right to own property, the right to fair return from one's labor, and the right to engage in productive use of available assets.

"(ii) Economic policies based on free market principles as a means for establishing prices and for allocating goods and services.

"(iii) Economic reforms that benefit or are sensitive to and minimize adverse impact on the poor.

"(iv) Market base reforms—deregulation, privatization, labor market reform, reduction in barriers to the free flow of trade and investment—which increase the opportunity for all, especially, the poor, to participate in economic activity.

"(v) Government policies protecting economic rights, fair and open markets, and the fulfillment of basic human needs.

"(vi) Adherence by governments to international economic agreements, particularly those relating to free and fair trade practices and to respect for worker rights.

"(B) A primary test of the effectiveness of economic assistance programs designed to promote broad based economic growth is the extent to which the poor and disenfranchised can participate in and benefit from these programs and are thereby brought into the development process.

"(c) **SUSTAINABLE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT.**—

"(1) **RATIONALE.**—The economic and social well-being and the security of the United States and other countries are affected by how the world's environment and physical resource base are managed. Consumption patterns, systems of industrial and agricultural production, demographic trends, and the manner of use of natural resources all impact on the opportunities for long-term development and growth and survival for all countries. Both developed and developing countries share responsibility for the rational and sustainable management of natural resources. Responsible management of physical resources is necessary to insure the availability of resources for future generations and to assure that the burdens of improved resource management do not fall disproportionately on the poor.

"(2) **ELABORATION OF OBJECTIVE.**—(A) Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Economic assistance programs authorized by this title should assist countries to adopt policies and programs that promote ecologically sound patterns of growth. Improved resource management tailored to the conditions and capabilities of the particular developing countries should be an integral part of all planning, programming, and reporting activities with respect to economic assistance.

"(B) Sustainable resource management should be promoted through research and through the establishment and implementation of public policies and programs that provide incentives for better long-term management of resources and private and public investment toward resource-conserving technologies of production in energy, agricultural, and industrial production. To achieve this objective will entail, among other things—

"(i) more efficient and resource-conserving systems of sustainable agricultural production, with special emphasis on rain-fed agriculture, maintenance of soil structure and fertility, and minimization of soil erosion and soil and water contamination;

"(ii) adoption of appropriate use of fertilizer and pesticides;

"(iii) greater attention to forestry management for sustainable yields, agroforestry, reforestation, and watershed conservation, including better resource monitoring and assessment systems;

"(iv) improved water use management, including watershed protection, sustainable and efficient irrigation projects, and efforts to reduce costs and improve delivery of potable water and sanitation systems for both urban and rural areas;

"(v) more systematic collection, preservation, and sharing of original and evolved plant and animal genetic material, including preservation of ecosystems and natural habitats;

"(vi) attention to more efficient management of existing energy systems, to the promotion of increased use of least-cost energy resource planning procedures, and to the development of economically viable and more efficient systems of energy production and consumption that seek to maximize resource conservation;

"(vii) attention to resource conserving systems of urban development and industrialization that make efficient use of energy and natural resources, minimize the adverse effects of air and water pollution, facilitate safe waste disposal, including toxic wastes, and provide for improved environmental health and safety of the urban and surrounding rural populations;

"(viii) efforts to analyze and to reduce man-made contributions to changes in the

global climate, including factors that may be contributing to global warming in the Earth's atmosphere; and

"(ix) greater attention to the relationships among demographic pressures, poverty, and environmental degradation.

"(C) Growth that is not environmentally sustainable cannot be economically sustainable in the long run. Improved resource management is a critical element of a balanced pattern of development.

"(d) **POVERTY ALLEVIATION.**—

"(1) **RATIONALE.**—It is in the interest of the United States to assist developing countries to achieve patterns of growth and development that will measurably and sustainably, alleviate the worst manifestations of poverty in rural and urban areas and allow all people, especially those with low incomes, to lead economically and socially productive lives. As a people endowed with a spirit of humanitarian generosity, United States citizens have long demonstrated a moral imperative to help those in need. Further, peace and stability in the world cannot be achieved without economic development that also alleviates the worst manifestations of poverty.

"(2) **ELABORATION OF OBJECTIVE.**—(A) Broad based economic growth is necessary for the alleviation of the worst manifestations of poverty. Conversely, neither growth nor the alleviation of poverty can be sustained unless all people, especially the poor, have the basic assets and capabilities that foster the exercise of choice and participation in the economic, social, and political life of the country. Women, female children, and children of poor people have been especially disadvantaged in their access to these assets. Governments, together with nongovernmental organizations and international and multilateral organizations, should give special attention to alleviating the worst manifestations of poverty among these groups. Long-term poverty alleviation depends on patterns of broad based economic growth and the productivity generated by investments in the expansion of human well-being, capacity, and choice.

"(B) To achieve the objective of alleviating the worst manifestations of poverty will entail, among other things—

"(i) the expansion of education to all segments of the society, with particular attention to universal access to basic education, to sustainable improvement in the quality and diversity of educational opportunity, and to female education at all age levels;

"(ii) improvement in coverage, quality, and sustainability of health services, with special emphasis on universal access to primary health care, epidemiological detection and prevention programs, and sustainable systems of health care for mothers and children;

"(iii) a consistent program of support for systematic expansion of voluntary family planning services, with special emphasis on the role of the private voluntary and commercial sectors as providers of such services and on the development of more effective, acceptable family planning technologies appropriate to the conditions of developing countries;

"(iv) support for activities that enhance secure access of all to adequate food and nutrition derived from sustainable agricultural production, including the effectiveness and development contribution of food assistance made available under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 and other food assistance programs; and

"(v) support for activities that enhance universal access to safe drinking water, basic sanitation, and basic shelter necessary for health.

"(e) **DEMOCRACY.**—

"(1) **RATIONALE.**—The promotion of democracy throughout the world is in the basic in-

terest of the United States. Democratic development, political pluralism, and respect for internationally recognized human rights are intrinsically linked to economic and social progress. Democracy can only be sustained in a society in which the legitimacy of the government rests firmly on the expressed consent of the governed; the rights of all citizens, including minorities, are respected and protected; and there is effective civilian control over the military and security forces. It is in the interest of the United States and in keeping with our democratic traditions to support democratic aspirations and values, foster the spread of democratic institutions, and encourage universal respect for civil and political liberties.

"(2) ELABORATION ON OBJECTIVE.—(A) Furtherance of the basic objective of democracy requires that the United States promote—

"(i) the ability of all citizens of a country to organize and associate freely and independently of the government;

"(ii) the ability of all citizens to freely choose their government, to hold that government accountable, and to participate in political life;

"(iii) increased respect for internationally recognized human rights and the rule of law;

"(iv) respect for the diversity among the citizens of a country; and

"(v) acceptance of and respect for civilian authority by all elements of society.

"(B) An essential ingredient of development is the growth of indigenous nongovernmental organizations that are committed to democratic values and active in the promotion of democracy. United States efforts to foster democratic pluralism and build democratic institutions are most likely to create enduring bounds of democratic cooperation when United States nongovernmental organizations are involved in strengthening the capacity of nongovernmental organizations in other countries.

"(C) Democracy requires honest and open participatory government. United States assistance should help governments to establish processes of accountability and transparency to eliminate corruption and abuses of power and assist nongovernmental organizations to develop the capability to monitor the government's performance.

"(D) With regard to economic assistance under this Act or the Support for East European Democracy (SEED) Act of 1989 for countries that are in transition from communism to democracy, it shall be the policy of the United States, to the extent feasible, to provide assistance directly to democratically elected governments of states whose incorporation into the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has never been recognized by the United States: *Provided*, That economic assistance to Yugoslavia otherwise authorized by law shall not be prohibited as a consequence of this provision. As used in this subparagraph, the term 'democratically elected' means elected through open, free, and fair elections. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to preclude assistance to agencies of such federal governments that promote democratic reforms, human rights, the rule of law, and/or market oriented reforms, provided that funds are not provided directly to any such agency.

"(f) EFFECTIVE USES OF ASSISTANCE.—

"(1) BENEFICIARY COUNTRIES.—Assistance furnished under this title should be concentrated in countries that will make the most effective use of that assistance in promoting the four basic objectives set forth in subsection (a).

"(2) ASSISTANCE WITHIN COUNTRIES.—Activities should be undertaken in regions of recipient countries that offer potential for successful development and should not be undertaken if the relevant sector or national economic policies of the country are clearly un-

favorable to the sustainability or broadest possible impact of the assisted program or project.

"(3) TYPES OF ACTIVITIES.—Assistance should focus on those types of activities that the United States can provide most effectively."

(b) REPEAL OF DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE AUTHORITIES.—Effective October 1, 1995, sections 103 through 107 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 are repealed.

Amendment submitted by Mr. GILMAN:

Page 3, after line 18, insert the following:

(c) ELEMENTS OF REFORM PLAN.—The plan submitted pursuant to subsection (b) shall include the following elements:

(1) PRINCIPAL OBJECTIVES.—All United States economic assistance shall have as principal objectives the following 4 elements of sustainable development, which are inter-related and mutually reinforcing:

(A) ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES.—Expanding economic opportunities for all women and men, especially the poor, to increase their productivity, earning capacity, and income in ways that do not harm the environment.

(B) BASIC HUMAN NEEDS.—Meeting the basic human needs for food, clean water, shelter, health care, and education necessary for all people to be productive and to improve their quality of life.

(C) ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES.—Promoting environmental protection and sustainable use of land, water, forests, and other natural resources, taking into account the needs of present and future generations.

(D) PLURALISM, DEMOCRATIC PARTICIPATION, AND HUMAN RIGHTS.—Promoting pluralism, democratic participation in economic and political decisions that affect people's lives (especially participation by poor men and women), and respect for human and civil rights, of females and indigenous peoples.

(2) COUNTRIES IN DEFAULT ON REPAYMENT OF FOREIGN ASSISTANCE LOANS.—The plan shall provide that a country that is in default for a period of more than 3 months on its payments of principal or interest on any foreign assistance loan shall be ineligible to receive foreign assistance.

(3) INCREASED PROCUREMENT OF UNITED STATES GOODS AND SERVICES.—The plan shall propose an increase in the amount of funds provided for the procurement of United States goods and services through tied-aid and other programs.

(4) REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—The plan shall identify and propose the elimination of obsolete, unnecessary, or burdensome reporting requirements.

(5) REDUCTION IN NUMBER OF ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS.—The plan shall provide for a reduction in the number of countries receiving development and other economic assistance to 50, such reduction to be consistent with the objectives specified in paragraph (1) and focused to take advantage of United States comparative advantage as an assistance donor, for example its technical assistance capabilities.

(d) ABOLITION OF AID.—The Agency for International Development shall cease to exist as of the close of business on September 30, 1994.

It was decided in the { Yeas 246
affirmative } Nays 186

69.10 [Roll No. 227]
AYES—246

Abercrombie	Baessler	Beilenson
Ackerman	Barca	Beuter
Andrews (ME)	Barca	Berman
Andrews (NJ)	Barlow	Bevill
Andrews (TX)	Barrett (WI)	Bilbray
Bacchus (FL)	Becerra	Bishop

Blackwell	Hastings	Pallone
Bonior	Hayes	Parker
Borski	Hefner	Pastor
Boucher	Hilliard	Payne (NJ)
Brewster	Hinchey	Payne (VA)
Brooks	Hoagland	Pelosi
Browder	Hochbrueckner	Penny
Brown (CA)	Holden	Peterson (FL)
Brown (FL)	Hoyer	Peterson (MN)
Brown (OH)	Hutto	Pickett
Bryant	Inslee	Pickley
Byrne	Jacobs	Pomeroy
Cantwell	Jefferson	Porter
Cardin	Johnson (GA)	Poshard
Carr	Johnson (SD)	Price (NC)
Chapman	Johnson, E. B.	Rahall
Clay	Johnston	Rangel
Clayton	Kanjorski	Reed
Clement	Kaptur	Reynolds
Clyburn	Kennedy	Richardson
Coleman	Kennelly	Roemer
Collins (MI)	Kildee	Rostenkowski
Conyers	Kleczka	Roukema
Cooper	Klein	Rowland
Coppersmith	Kopetski	Roybal-Allard
Costello	Kreidler	Rush
Coyne	LaFalce	Sabo
Cramer	Lambert	Sanders
Danner	Lancaster	Sangmeister
Darden	Lantos	Sarpalius
de la Garza	LaRocco	Sawyer
de Lugo (VI)	Laughlin	Schenk
Deal	Lehman	Schumer
DeFazio	Levin	Scott
DeLauro	Lewis (GA)	Serrano
Dellums	Lipinski	Sharp
Derrick	Long	Sisisky
Deutsch	Lowe	Skaggs
Dicks	Maloney	Skelton
Dingell	Mann	Smith (IA)
Dixon	Manton	Spratt
Dooley	Margolies-	Stark
Durbin	Mezvinsky	Stenholm
Edwards (CA)	Markey	Stokes
Edwards (TX)	Martinez	Strickland
Engel	Matsui	Studds
English (AZ)	Mazzoli	Stupak
English (OK)	McCloskey	Sweet
Eshoo	McCurdy	Swift
Evans	McDermott	Synar
Faleomavaega	McHale	Tejeda
(AS)	McKinney	Thompson
Fazio	McNulty	Thornton
Fields (LA)	Meehan	Thurman
Filner	Meek	Torres
Fingerhut	Menendez	Torricelli
Flake	Mfume	Towns
Foglietta	Miller (CA)	Underwood (GU)
Ford (MI)	Mineta	Unsoeld
Ford (TN)	Minge	Valentine
Frank (MA)	Mink	Velazquez
Frost	Moakley	Vento
Furse	Mollohan	Visclosky
Gejdenson	Montgomery	Volkmer
Gephardt	Moran	Washington
Geren	Murtha	Waters
Gibbons	Nadler	Watt
Glickman	Natcher	Waxman
Gonzalez	Neal (MA)	Wheat
Gordon	Neal (NC)	Whitten
Green	Norton (DC)	Wilson
Gutierrez	Oberstar	Wise
Hall (OH)	Obey	Woolsey
Hall (TX)	Olver	Wyden
Hamburg	Ortiz	Wynn
Hamilton	Orton	Yates
Harman	Owens	

NOES—186

Allard	Buyer	Duncan
Applegate	Callahan	Dunn
Archer	Calvert	Emerson
Armey	Camp	Everett
Bachus (AL)	Canady	Ewing
Baker (CA)	Castle	Fawell
Baker (LA)	Clinger	Fields (TX)
Ballenger	Coble	Fish
Barrett (NE)	Collins (GA)	Fowler
Bartlett	Combest	Franks (CT)
Barton	Condit	Franks (NJ)
Bateman	Cox	Gallegly
Bentley	Crane	Gallo
Bilirakis	Crapo	Gekas
Bliley	Cunningham	Gilchrest
Blute	DeLay	Gillmor
Boehlert	Diaz-Balart	Gilman
Boehner	Dickey	Gingrich
Bonilla	Doolittle	Goodlatte
Bunning	Dornan	Goodling
Burton	Dreier	Goss